IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 816

International Court of Justice

H0816 – 0001

H0816-0002

General Staff # 2 English

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

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for the Defense of the Ganeral Staff and High Command

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Document Mil 18

Excerpt

from Doc.No. 3363-PS

(Express Letter of the Chief of the Security Police of 21. 9. 1939 to the Chiefs of all Special Units of the Security Police)

Pages 2-3

Page 2:

Subject: Jewish Question in the Occupied Territory

I refer to the discussion that took place in Berlin today, and want to point out once again that the planned collective measures (in other words the final goal) are to be kept strictly secret....

Page 3:

..... The reason to be given for the concentration of the Jews in the cities is that Jews participated heavily in the guerilla attacks and plunderings .....

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Excerpt

from Doc. No. RF 1210

JEWS

Pages 1 - 2

H0816-0010

(Page 103
of orig.)

Page 1:
IV J Dan/Bair.
1.) Task of the Sipo and SD in France.

The decrees of the OKW, OKH and of the Military Commander in Chief in France define the technical jurisdiction of the Paris Office for the Combatting of Anti-German Efforts, coming from the Jewish population.

Viewing it by European standards, the Chief of the Security Police and SD is actually, through the order of the Reichmarshall of the 31.7.1941, the "The Commissar for Jews in Europe".

While the regulations by the Military was rather limited in scope, more had to be achieved in the interest of the European final solution.

Step by step, and after clearing a number of difficulties created by the office of the Military Commander (jurisdiction!) the following points could, however, be put down as successful results.....

Page 2:

. . . . . .

d) Actions:

Up to the present, three large actions against the Paris Jewry have been started In every instance the local office was responsible for the selection of the arrested Jews, as well as for the entire preparatory work and the technical accomplishment.

The above described card index of the Jews considerably facilitated all these actions.

. . . . .

Signature:

SS Obersturmfuehrer

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E X C E R P T

From PS-440 (GB 107)

H0816 – 0012

OKW/Armed Forces Operations Staff No. 213/39

Top Secret, for C.O. only; Section L (I)

8 Copies

copy

(Initials)

21.I.

O r d e r No. 6

for the Conduct of Warfare

1.) . . . . . .

2.) . . . . . .

3.) . . . . . .

4.) . . . . . .

5.) The duties of the airforce remain unchanged; they are supplemented by the verbal special orders of the Fuehrer for the airborne landing and support of the Army during the capture of the bridges west of Masstricht.

The 7th Airborne Division will only be committed for this airborne landing, when the possession of the bridges across the Albert Canal is secured. Fastest possible transmission of this report between the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Commander-in-Chief of the Airforce is to be insured.

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Villages, especially large open cities and the industries are not to be attacked without compelling military reasons, neither in the Netherlands nor in the Belgium-Luxembourg area.

6.) .....

By Order of

s/Keitel

Countersigned

v. Trothe (hand-written)

Captain

Distribution.....

H0816-0014

E X C E R P T

from

Doc. 2329 PS

(GB 105)

Attachment 6 to supplement 5
to Commander-in-Chief of the Army -
General Staff of the Army, Operations Section,
No. 44440/39 Top Secret of 29.10.39

32 copies

Check No.18

Special Orders for the Administration and Pacification of the Occupied Territories Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

Pages 3,4, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13.

H0816-0015

1) All administrative measures concerning the country and the population shall express that the invasion of the German troops was not directed against the country or its population, but was based on military necessity.

The population, their property, their public institutions and their industry are to be treated with consideration. Art monumen are to/be protected if possible. The lot of the friendly disposed population is to be eased if possible. Prerequisite for the carr ing out of these principles, however, is a quiet and loyal attit of the population.

The form of occupation, as well as the form and meaning of the administration which is to be established should not create the impression as if an annexation of the occupied territories is intended. The administration has to limit itself to the security and supply of the German Forces, and it should have the characte of a trustee towards the country.

The rules of international l w must in all cases be strictly observed.

2) Proclamations and Announcemen ts.

a) A proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the occupied territory is sent out in due time in a sufficiently large edition for the first requirements.

b) Possible necessary public announcements by the Commander-in-Chief have to be published through posters, and as far as available, through the local press. Designation and demarcati of Army Groups as well as names of commanders must not appea in them.

3) Security Measures against the Population in Occupied Territory

a) Hostages

The arrest of hostages in cases of resistance or uncertain attitude of the populatio must be made use of as a principle

H0816 – 0016

The arrest of hostages is only effective if the hostile part of the population is interested in the life of the hostages. Therefore, the hostages are to be taken if possible from those circles of the population, from which an enemy attitude is to be expected. For the arrest and treatment of hostages the Regulations of the Army Service Regulations 2 "Service Regulation for Units of the Army (in this Sense Valid for Special Commitment.)"
page 53, number 12 must be observed.

b.) Guerrillas

Captured guerrillas (compare Army Service Regulation 2, page 48, number 4) are to be treated according to the regulation of the Army Service Regulation 3/13 (Airforce Service Regulation 3/13) "Decree concerning the Special Penal Proceedure during War" and "Decree concerning Military Penal Proceedure during Wartime."

Supplement 1

The order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army which is added to Suppleme 1 concerning the possession of weapons is to be made public immediately in the occupied territory. If, one the basis of Article 3 (8) of the War Penal Code persons are acquitted, they are to be treated like prisoners of war.

c.) Coercive Measures

Severest measures are to be used against sabotage, passive resistance and politically demonstrative strikes.

Coercive measures, especially by the police, can be ordered by a troop commander with at least the rank of a Battalion Commander, in order to resume peace and order and to safeguard the troops, if the superior offices and the local Headquarters are informed. These measures are to be lifted when the cause no longer exists.
If danger is anticipated, every Commander must take the necessary measures For the imposition of requisitions (monetary tribute) the Army Service Regulation page 55, number 13 must be observed. They are to be limited to expeptional cases.

4.) Treatment of Ablebodied Men in the Occupied Territory.

The ablebodied male population is only to be interned in those areas, where there is armed resistance.

The internment is to be carried out according to plan, as soon as the necessary guards, supplies and shelters are available. To what extent there should be an internment in other parts of the occupied territory is to be decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

At the present, there should be no difference made between the Walloon and the Flemish populationsin Belgium.

The internees are to be treated li.. Prisoners of War (but separated from them. Ablebodied men, who are essential for the continuation or the starting of important industrial or public utility establishments or who are needed on the farms, are/
/however, to be left at their homes and places of work, under corresponding security measures (guarding, arrest of hostages, daily duty to report etc.) Ablebodied German nationals remain free, if they do not work together with the foreign population against the German Armed Forces.....

6.) Administration of Justice.

a. It is intended, if conditions warrant it, to publishe a decree concerning the establishment of special courts in the occupied territories.

Through the OKH, a number of spec.. courts will be made available by the Min of Justice. These courts can be requested by the Army Group Commander over the OKH in case of special requirement, by giving the place of operation for the special court.

The influence of the Commander-in-Chief upon the activity of the sppcial court is exerted through the prosecution, who can be given stridt orders.

The law in force remains untouched, unless special decrees have been issued.

b. The execution of sentences passed by the courts of the country may be made subject to the permission of military offices.

c. The law in all its severity must be used without mercy against plunderers, no matter if it concerns members of the population or members of the German Armed Forces . . . . .

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8) Economy

a) All vital plants, installations and supplies must be immediat taken under control, economic installations are to be preserve as far as operations permit. With regard to an exploitation f the benefit of German war economy, special instructions will issued according to the circumstances. . . . . .

10) The Supplying of the Population.

a) In order to combat a possible food shortage in the cities and industrial areas it is intended if the occasion arises to use forces of the National-Socialist Welfare Organization (NSV) a to make available certain quantities of the victuals stored f this purpose.

b) The Relief Train 'Bavaria') has been made available for utiliza ion, if the occasion arises it is to be asked for from the OK (Quartermaster General)

c) For the further payment of salaries, pensions, etc. special instructions will be issued.

11) Press and Radio

a) The local press still existing in the occupied territory may continue to be published as far as it is loyal and the popula ion does not participate in any resistance. However, censorsh before and after publication is necessary in any case.

b) Broadcasting installation must be secured. They will be put under German direction. Instructions to that effect will follo Concerning the confiscation of radio receiving sets, the Fueh has reserved his decision.

c) Concerning the assignment of propaganda units and censorship officers, special orders will follow.

Countersigned by

(sign.)Koszmann

Major, Gen.Staff

sign. von Brauchitsch

H0816-0019

Annex 2

Administrative Organization.

1) Fundamentals:

In the administration anything that might provide food for the foreign propaganda concerning intentions of annexation must be avoided. Therefore, the administration will be organized in a purely military manner. It is to be directed through trustees. The principles of the Hague Rules of land
arfare must be strictly complied with. All measures must be based as far as possible upon the laws of the country. Where resistance against the German occupation is shown, it must be broken with all severity. As far as the Police officials of the occupied territory are ready to cooperate, they have to be employed whenever possible for the execution of the administrative regulations.

Any useless harassing of the population is to be avoided (for instance the obligation of saluting officers, flags and the like).

Religious and national matters must be handled with particular care.

. . . .

H0816 - 0020

E X C E R P T

from Document 440-PS (GB 107)

Pages 2,3 and 4

(ØKW Order No. 8 on Warfare of 20 November 1939)

Pages1-2:

The Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht

OKW WFA No.213/39 Top Secret ,for C.O. only Sect. L (I)

Berlin, 20 November 1939

8 copies

. Copy

For C.O. only

To be handled by officers only

Order No.8 on Warfare.

. . . . .The attitude of the Dutch Armed Forces cannot be foreseen. Where no resistance is encountered, the marching-in should have the character of a peaceful occupation.

. . . . .

Page 3:

. . . . .

Combat measures against Dutch naval forces are permitted only when the latter adopt a hostile attitude.

. . . . .Without compelling military reasons, villages, especially large open cities and the industries must not be attacked, neither in the Dutch nor in the Belgium-Luxemburg area.

By order

Signed: Keitel

Countersigned by

Signature, Captain.

H0816 – 0021

H0816 - 0022

EXCERPT

from Dcoument C 119 (Jo 37)

Pages 98 - 100

H0816-0023

Gr. XXI
(Deputy Chief of Staff)
Oberquartiermeister / Qu. 2 1/40 Top Secret For C.O. only

As of x-day the order is

to be considered as secret.

Supreme Headquarters

13 March 1940.

T o p S e c r e t !

This order can only be transmitted together with the tactical instructions.

Special Instructions Concerning the Conduct during the Occupation of Denmark and Norway.

A. General. 1) The military occupation of Denmark and Norway takes place for the purpose of securing the neutrality of these countries. The aim must be to carry out this occupation in a peaceful way. Only where the German troops encounter resistance, it must be broken ruthlessly by force of arms.

2. - - -

3. - - -

4. - - -

5. On account of the blockade measures of the German Navy, battle ships and trans-ocean merchant vessels must be prohibited from shipping out. This order is subject to change after clearing of the situation.

Since a general grounding order will be issued for all planes, planes of any kind must be prevented from taking off. Excepted from the prohibition of shipping out or taking off

are all naval and merchant vessels sailing under the USA flag, as well as planes.....

Directives for the Conduct of People Having Personal Relations with the Norwegian Population.

Every member of the Wehrmacht must realize that he does not enter enemy territory, but that the troops are marching into Norway in order to protect the country and its inhabitants.

Thus, the following must be observed:

1) The Norwegian has a definite national consciousness. Moreover, the Norwegian nation feels very closely related to the other nordic nations.

   Therefore: Avoid anything that may hurt their national pride.

2) The Norwegian is extremely fond of freedom and self-confident. He rejects any constraint and any subordination. He has no understanding for military discipline and authority.

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H0816 - 0025

Thus: Do not give too many orders, do not shoutat him! This makes him reluctant and has no effect. Enlight factually and convince. Witty language attains th most. Useless severity and tutelage hurt his self-reliance.

3) The Norwegian (like the Frisian peasants) is by nature uncommunicative and reserved, thinks and acts slowly and in addition is also suspicious of foreigners.

Thus: Take it easy! Give him time!

4) According to the ancient German conception the house of the Norwegian is sacred. Hospitality is readily extended. Property is invulnerable. The house remains unlocked. Theft is practically unknown and is considered a d disgrace.

Therefore: It must be abstained from any unauthorized interference, even if property is lying about. "To manage - to organize" and the like are considered robbery and are prohibited under all circumstances.

5) The Norwegian has no understanding for war. The sea-faring, trading nation sympathizes with England. It considers itself related to the Finnish brothers and fears Russia. With a few exceptions, there is no understanding for the aims of National-Socialism.

Therefore: Avoid political discussions.

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6) The Norwegian lives a domestic comfortable life. He can be won over by friendliness, by small attentions and by recognition of his personality. No importunate behaviour towards women.

7) The German language is understood almost everywhere!
On the condition: That it is spoken slowly and clearly.

.....

Signed: von Falkenhorst

H0816 - 0027

E X C E R P T

from

the Official Gazette

of the Army Groups

1st Edition

H0816 - 0028

Proclamation.

to the Population of Holland and Belgium

on May 10, 1940

The Dutch and Belgian territories occupied by the German troops are placed under German Military Government.

The Military Commanders will issue the necessary orders for the safety of the troops and the maintenance of order.

The troops are instructed/to be considerate with the population and to protect their property as long as they behave themselves in a peaceful way.

Government officials may remain at their posts, provided they give their local co-operation.

Because of the intelligence and good judgment of the population I /expect it/ to refrain from committing thoughtless actions, sabotage of any kind, and passive or even active resistance to the German Wehrmacht.

All orders by the German Military Government must be obeyed implicitly. The German Wehrmacht would regret having to resort to the strongest counter measures against the population on account of hostile actions by individual civilians.

Everyone should remain at his place of work and attend to his duties. In this way he best serves his country, his people and himself.

The Commander-in-Chief

Of the Army.

Proclamation to the Population of France

The French territory occupied by the German troops is placed under German Military Government.

The Military Commanders will issue the necessary orders for the safety of the troops and the maintenance of order.

The troops are instructed to treat be considerate with the population, and to protect their property as long as the behave themselves in a peaceful way.

Government officials may remain at their posts, provided they give their loyal co-operation.

Because of the intelligence and good judgment of the population, I expect it to refrain from committing thoughtless actions, sabotage of any kind, passive or even active resistance to the German Wehrmacht.

All orders by the German Military Government must be obeyed implicitly. The German Wehrmacht would regret having to resort to the strongest counter measures against the population on account of hostile actions by individual civilians.

Everyone should remain at his place of work and attend to his duties. In this way he best serves his country, his people and himself.

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Army .

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H0816 - 0030

E X C E R P T

from the Official Gazette of the Army Groups

for the OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

1st Edition - Headquarters, May 10, 1940.

H0816 - 0031

Proclamation for the Occupied Territory Dated

May 10, 1940.

By authority vested in me by the Commander-in-Chief, I declare the following:

I. The German Wehrmacht guarantees the inhabitants the complete security of their person and property. People who behave in a quiet and peaceful way have nothing to fear.

II. Acts of violence and sabotage are subject to heaviest punishment. As sabotag will be considered every action of damaging or withholding crops, supplies and installations of any kind essential to the war effort as well as the tearing down and damaging of posters. The following are placed under the special protection of the German Wehrmacht: Gas, water and electric power plants, railrodds and sluice-installations, and works of art.

III. The surrender of fire arms and war equipment is regulated by special proclamation. This does not apply, however, to suuvenir-weapons of no practical value. Hunting guns are to be deposited with the burgomaster who is responsible for their safekeeping. The name, profession and address of the owner should be marked clearly on each piece.

IV. The following offenses are subject to court martial proceedings:-

1. any assistance to non-German military personnel in the occupied territory;
2. any assistance to civilians fleeing to the non-occupied territory;
3. Any transmission of information to persons or authorities outside the occupied territory detrimental to the German Wehrmacht and the Reich.

H0816 -0032

4. any intercourse with prisoners of war;

5. any insult to the German Wehrmacht and its Commanders;

6) any gathering in groups on the streets, the distribution of leaflets, the organization of public meetings and demonstrations not previously approved by a German Commander, as well as any other anti-German manifestation;

7. any incitement to suspend work, the deliberate and malicious work stoppage all strikes and lock-outs.

V. The governmental and municipal authorities, the police and the schools must continue to operate. In this way they serve their own people. Their leaders are responsible for their loyal conduct towards the occupying power. Persons in the civil service will continue to draw their usual salaries.

VI. All industrial plants, commercial establishments and banks must be kept open in the interests of the population. Unwarranted closing will be prosecuted.

VII. In the interests of a regulated and even supply to the population any hoarding of goods for everyday needs (any exaggerated stocking) ust be discontinued. Hoarding will be considered as sabotage. Traffic necessary to the daily life of the civilian population and especially market traffic will not be held up as far as military conditions permit. Producers and dealers in the common necessities of everyday life must continue their activities and mu deliver their goods to the consumers.

VIII. The raising of prices and payments of any kind, as well as of wages, above the level existing on the day of occupation is prohibited, unless exceptions are specifically authorized.

H0816 – 0033

IX. The rate of exchange is as follows:

For the Netherlands: 1 Dutch Gulder - RM 1.50

For Belgium: 1 Belga - RM 0.50

The use of any other rate of exchange is punishable.

The acceptance of German and national currency is compulsory.

X. The troops and their members will pay in cash for their purchases and the services they engage. Only in instances where the amounts exceed RM 500.00 will service vouchers be issued instead of cash payment and will be redeemed by the German Military Administration.

The Commander-in-Chief

of the Army Group.

H0816 - 0034

Official Gazette

of the

Military Commander in

France

Proclamation for the Occupied Territory

of 20 June 1940

By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army I proclain:

I. The German Wehrmacht guarantees the inhabitants full security of their person and their property. People who behave calmly and peacefully have nothing to fear.

II. Acts of violence and sabotage are subject to the heaviest penalties. Any damaging or withholding of harvest produce, supplies and installations of any kind important to the war effort, as well as the tearing down and damaging of posters is also considered as sabotage. Gas, water, and electric power-plants, railroads and sluice-installation as well as art treasures, are under the special protection of the German Wehrmacht.

III. The surrender of fire-arms and war equipment is regulated by special proclamation. This instruction does not apply to souvenir-weapons of no practical value. Hunting guns must be deposited, together with the owner's name, profession and residence, to the mayor responsible for their storage.

IV. The following proceedings are subjected to court martial proceedings:

1. Any assistance to non-German military personnel in the occupied territory;

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2. any assistance to civilians fleeing to the non-occupied territory;

3. any transmission of information to persons or authorities outside the occupied territory; detrimental to the German Wehrmacht and the German Reich;

4. any intercourse with prisoners of war;

5. any insult to the German Wehrmacht and its commanders;

6. all gathering in groups on the streets, the distribution of leaflets, the organization of public meetings and demonstrations which have not been previously authorized by a German commander, as well as any other anti-German manifestation;

7. any incitement to suspend work, the deliberate and malicious work stoppage, all strikes and lock-outs.

V. The governmental and municipal authorities, the police and schools must continue to operate. In this way they serve their own people. Their leaders are responsible for their loyal conduct towards the occupying power. Persons in the civil service will continue to draw their usual salaries.

VI. All industrial plants, commercial establishments and banks must be kept open in the interests of the population. Unwarranted closing will be prosecuted.

VII. In the interests of a regulated and even supply to the population, any hoarding of goods of everyday needs (any exaggerated stocking) must discontinue.

Hoarding is considered as sabotage. The traffic necessary to the daily life of the civilian population, especially also the market traffic, will not be held up as far as military conditions permit.

Producers and dealers in

H0816 - 0036

the common necessities of everyday life must continue their activities and must deliver their goods to the usual consumers.

VIII. The raising of prices and payments of any kind as well as of wages above the level existing on the day of occupation is prohibited, unless exceptions are specifically authorized.

IX. The rate of exchange is as follows:

1 French Franc: 0.05 Reichsmark

The use of any other rate of exchange is punishable. The acceptance of German and of the national currency is compulsory.

X. The troops and their members will pay in cash for their purchases and the services they engage. Only in instances where the amounts exceed Reichsmark 500.00 will service vouchers be issued instead of cash payments and redeemed by the German Military Administration.

The Military Commander

in France

H0816 - 0037

Excerpt

from Doc.RF 1118

Speech of Lt.-Col. SCHMIDTKE

on 14 August at the Propaganda Section

Pages 1 - 2

H0816 - 0038

Pages1 - 3:

W B / IS

. . . . . "In this hour, as he takes over the post of Commandant of Paris, General CHOLTITZ desires to communicate to the population that he will do everything in his power to assure the supply of food and to make public life bearable .

But this is only possible to carry out if order and security are strictly maintained.

The Commandant of Paris knows exactly that the population can hardly act effectively against armed rebels; nevertheless, he hopes that the population will collaborate with the occupation authorities within the scope of possibilities, to maintain order which is so necessary . . . . . Another example for the injustice which the population of Paris may have to suffer through the activity of the rebels may be found in the recent curfew measure taken by the Military Commander: on account of several incidents it was changed from 0001 hours to 2315 hours.

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H0816 - 0039

(Page 132
of orig.)

E X C E R P T

from Document USSR - 1477

Pages 1,2,4, and 5

H0816-0040

Pages 1, 2 and 3:

For Commanding Officers only - through Officers only!

High Command of the Armed Forces

(Oberkommando der Wehrmacht)

Berlin,
June 1941

144/41 Top Secret/for C.O. only/

5 illegible marginal notations.
100 copies.
50th copy.

WFST (Armed Forces Operations Staff)/W Pr/

To
OKH (Army High Command), (with 39 secondary copies for Army Groups, the Armies, Armored Groups, Propaganda Companies and Offices of the OKH)

1st-40th copy

OKM (High Commando of the Navy) (with 9 secondary copies) 41st-50th copy

Ob. d.L. (Commander in Chief of the Air Force) (With 24 secondary copies for the Air Fleets, Air Force Corps and Air Force War Correspondent Companies)

51st-75th copy

Directives for Control in the "Barbarossa" Case.

I. . . . . .

a) During the further course of events it is of especial importance to prov to the population the need for everyone to remain in his place of work. Looting, and the wasting of food and forage, the destruction of machiner, and economic goods would of necessity result in distress and famine. For the same economic reasons the partitioning of land and breaking up of collective factories are out of the question at first, although they may be planned for later. An immediate change in the economic structure of concerns would necessarily increase those disturbances in economy which were caused by the war to the detriment of all.....

II. Insofar as there is any possiblitiy of supervising the press in occupied parts of the country, it is desirable that a few of the more important newspapers should continue to be published under German censorship. This applies especially to the Ukrainian and Baltic territories. The main task of the censorship, which must be set up immediately is to see that reporting and commenting be carried out in a manner which is not detrimental to German interests.

H0816 – 0041

Pages 4 and 5:

The press should take for its chief task the exercise of a calming influence on the population, and discouragement from any act of sabotage. Where there is no possibility to supervise the press the publication of newspapers and periodicals and the operation of news agencies must be prevented.

12.) It is of especial importance to take over the widespread radio network of the Soviet Union as intact as possible in order to utilize it at once for the purposes of German propaganda. Therefore, efforts must be made in principle for advance parties to take over the bigger radio stations at an early date and to guard them. It must be especially pointed out to the combat element that it must avoid all destruction of radio stations.
As soon as complete censorship of a radio station is guaranteed, broadcasting is to be resumed to a limited extent. For this purpose special broadcasting units are available and these will be attached to some propaganda companies according to Number 10 of the OKW (Section WPr.)
Through notification to that effect the population must be warned time and again against participating in the fighting and must be admonished to maintain peace and order. The radio stations are to be supplied with news through the DNB (German News Bureau) - receiver sets of the propaganda units .....

By order of
The Chief of the High Command of t
Armed Forces
J o d l

H0816 - 0042

EXCERPT

from Document USSR - 218

Pages 1, 3 - 6, 8 - 11

H0816-0043

Page 1:

Counterintelligence II
of Army Group South

Place of Origin.
28 October 1941

(Prerequisites for the Security of Supply and for the Gaining of the Highest Food Surpluses in the Ukraine.)

.....

Pages 3 - 6:

...//.....

3.) Frame of Mind and Situation of the Population at the End of October 19

..... Certainly, the population must fear any violation of our laws. But frequently we treat them in such a manner as if it seems they should do everything for fear of punishment - just like under Bolshevism. The result is that the success of the work which is essential for us is not too great, not to mention the fact that the population will soon come to hate us. Certainly, cases occurred in which to our detriment German soldi were too confident, but how much more frequent were the cases in which we showed a lack of psychology and in which we lost all the sympathies of the population through mistakes which could have been easily avoided. Prisoners were shot when they could not march any more, when right in the middle of villages and some of the bigger hamlets and the corpses were left lying about, the population saw in these facts they did not understand and which confirmed the worst distortions of enemy atrocity propaganda. The information of units as to the treatment of the population is absolutely insufficient. The majority of officers/do not know the decree concerning the Kolchose. The population in the country is completely in the dark as regards its future. The decree concerning the Kolchose was frequently interpreted in a negative sense. Instead of emphasizing that we want to build up private property again, if only

H0816-0044

at a later date, the peasant's desire for an increase in his land, was said to be hopeless. The procurement of food also led to great difficulties. Since the NVL leave the procurement of food to a great extent to the units, the Kolchoses near the great military roads and larger cities already have hardly any breeding cattle left, and hardly any seed-corn and seed-potatoes. (Poltawa) Naturally, the supplying of their own units takes the first place, but it is the manner in which this is done which counts. Psychologically it is just as unwise to requisition up to the very last chicken as it is an economic blunder to slaughter the last calves and cows heavy with young. We wilfully destroy in such a way the measures of our own agricultural administration. Nobody thinks of the fact that the badly damaged economy of this country is our economy and must under all circumstances be built up again and that its resources and sticks have to be used sparing if in the next year they are to feed the army and to furnish considerable amounts of surplus for the homeland. The supply of the greater cities is possible only to a very limited extent. It is here that our propaganda was insufficient. Instead of informing the population of the difficulties and of urging them to help themselves, it was not possible to publish a Ukrainean newspaper in a city like Poltawa because no censorship officer would assume the responsibility. The population which was led rigidly until now and which is used to being led, is without a leader. It stands apart; it feels that we look down on it, that we see sabotage the pace and methods of its work, yes, that we make no effort to meet it. Under these circumstances, the shortage of food in the cities has the effect of an accusation against us. Even now the Ukraineans have not yet forgotten the famine of 1933.

H0816 - 0045

The population believes too much in our talent for organization and cannot therefore understand why after a good harvest in spite of all the war damage a city like Kiev could not be fed scantily. Ukraineans will never forget if we let them suffer famine in a large scale in Kiev, it will drive a great part of the population into the hands of our enemies and a rush to join the partisans will seriously endanger our supply roads. The Ukraineans who have been driven out into the country by hunger will have to be seriously reckoned with for the propaganda they make against us among the rural population which is so important to us. In summing everything up, it must be said that we have lost many sympathies in the country within a few weeks. The more critically we view our own attitude and the measures taken in the past weeks in the light of their effect on the population, the easier it is to recognize the dangers from this and to provide remedies.

b. Dangers of Increasing Distress and Mental Depression among the Population

If we do not treat the population as co-workers in our great task, but as something to be exploited as Bolshevism did, that active and also passive resistance which was so tenacious during the time of Bolshevism will in view of the size of the country and existing transportation difficulties become a serious danger.....

Pages 8 - 11:

It is difficult to give fixed guiding principles for the treatment of the population. Our rule in this country obliges us to accomplish things, and show justice or harshness against ourselves. Any, even the smallest act of every German in this country is constantly

H0816 - 0046

observed and works for or against us, it makes enemy propaganda impossible or furnishes it with material, it increases the economic war output of this count. or weakens it. Every German must constantly think of that if he wants to fulfi his task here. The man who does not take up this straight forward attitude mus be eliminated, the man who for egotistical reasons destroys the economy or damages the German prestige through abuse of the population, must be rigorous punished. If this is not done, the moral reaction of this country to us will disastrous. There is the danger that the negative reactions of these mistakes will be much more disastrous to us ourselves than to the population. To this extent, we all have a reason in our own interests to change our inner attitude toward the people and country, apart from motives of securing lines and agricultural surpluses.....

..... The following measures are proposed:

1.) In the national and cultural fields:

a) Propaganda:

1) About life in Germany (this would deprive enemy propaganda of many possibilities, such as atrocity lies concerning racial laws).

2) Reasons for war necessities and their consequences for the Ukraineans.

3) Propaganda in the question of land in order to achieve a maximum output.

4) Propaganda concerning greater space "the Ukraine in Europe".

b) Promotion of the school system, particularly of the elementary, agricultural and trade schools in order to get adolescent youth off the streets and give it a firm education.

c) Establishment of auxiliary organizations such as the "Red Cross" by means of which a part of the female intelligentsia that is strongly interested in politics will be occupied.

H0816-0047

2. In the Economic Field:

a) The awakening of personal initiative. Establishment of independent artisan work shops in the cities.

b) Bonus system for all achievements arising from the personal initiative of individuals. Public announcement of such bonuses.

c) A generous credit system to get the business life of the ci going again.

d) Prompt shipment of specialist workers to Germany. Utilizat of these for propaganda purposes by giving them ample opportuni to send mail.

e) Requisitioning of agricultural products in the country not by Germans, but by natives. Here, too, such helpers must be given a better economic position and a far-reaching bonus system mus be used.

3. In the Field of Security:

a) Far-reaching improvement of the Ukrainean auxiliary police such as was made in organizing the 454th Security Division, Put them in barracks, and in uniform and giving them weapons. To be used for all security tasks in the country.

b) Organization of the partisan intelligence service, also in army area, according to the well-known A-B-C scheme. Improvemen in the economic situation of all elements who make themselves available for different purposes in ensuring the safety of the German rule.

By a rapid execution of these measures much can be done to rest diminishing confidence. The making safe of supply roads and foo surpluses makes it urgently necessary to meet with a danger whi sooner or later

H0816 - 0048

may have catastrophic consequences. Besides, the honor and prestige of the German people demand that a people which in no way has a hostile attitude towards us, be treated in a way which enables it to collaborate from inner conviction and mentally to overcome the past.

Signed: O b e r l a e n d e r,
1st Lt.

H0816 - 0049

Document Mil 16

EXCERPT

from Document 197-PS

Pages 1, 3-4

(Note on the discussion which took place on the 27 August 1941, at the Headquarters of the High Command, with respect to the "Taking-over of a part of the Ukraine by civilian administration" of 27.8.1941).

H0816 – 0050

Page 1:

. . . . . .

Major Wagner first explained the borders of the Reich Commissiariat Ukrain as of 1 Sept. 1941. In accord with the High Command of the Wehrmacht, Rumania had already established a civilian administration in Bessarabia and Bukowina, although there had been no previous official transfer of these regions to Rumania. However, the official assignment to the Rumania: Government should be expected in the next days.

. . . . . .

Pages 3 - 4:

At an inter-administrative conference between Ministerialdirigent Dr. Danckwerts, Regierungspraesident Darge, Captain Dr. Braeutigam and the undersigned, a short discussion took place regarding some additional administrative problems. On this occasion Ministerialdirigent Dr. Danckwer mentioned that the Rumanians in the South of the Ukraine would include in the civilian administration a region beyond the old borders of Bessarabia up to the Bug and including Odessa, without assuring thereby for themselves the final acquisition of that region.

In addition, with 15 divisions they would undertake the safeguarding of a more extensive part of the Ukraine, even if these regions came under the German civilian administration.

H0816-0051

Captain Dr. Braeutigam was requested over the telephone by Dr. Koeppen from the Fuehrer's Headquarters to insist that in the region transferred to their civilian administration, the Rumanians should not organize a Ukrainian troop under the command of a former military attache in Berli This question was didcussed again in my presence with Major Altenstadt. The latter declared that the Wehrmacht had no authority to influence the Rumanians in the regions under their civilian administration, this only being possible through the Foreign Office.

. . . . .

H0816-0052

E X C E R P T

from Doc. USSR - 365

Pages 1 - 3

H0816-0053

Pages 1 - 2:

The Fuehrer's Decree regarding the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment, of 21 March 1942.

The safeguarding of sufficient manpower for the entire war economy and in particular for armaments, necessitates a centralized direction of the employment of all available manpower in keeping with war requirements and including the newly enrolled foreigners and prisoners of war as well as the mobilization of all still unused labor forces in the Greater German Reich, including those in the Protectorate, in the General Government and in the occupied regions.

This task is to be carried out within the scope of the Four-Year-Plan by the Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel as General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment. In this capacity he is directly subordinate to the High Commissioner for the Four-Year-Plan.

In the execution of his task the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment has at his disposal the competent Sections III (Wages) and V (Labor Employment) of the Reich Labor Ministry and its subordinate agencies.

Headquarters of the Fuehrer, 21 March 1942

The Fuehrer:

Adolf Hitler

Reich Minister and Chief of the Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht

Keitel

H0816-0054

Pages 2 - 3:

Order of the High Commissioner for the Four-Year-Plan.

For the execution of the Fuehrer's decree regarding the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment, of 27 March 1942.

In execution of the Fuehrer's decree regarding the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment of 21 March 1942 (Reich Law Journal I, p. 179) I order the following:

1) . . . . .

2) . . . . .

3) The General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment is an agent for the Four-Year-Plan. Whether enacting a new regulation or amending a prevailing one, he has to make the relevant proposals to me.

4) The power of authority given me by the Fuehrer over the Highest officials of the Reich and their subordinate agencies, as well as over the agencies of the party and its branches and connected associations, and over the Reich Protector, the General Governor, the military commanders and the chiefs of the civilian administration, all this is at the disposal of the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Employment for the execution of his task.

Orders and directives of fundamental importance must be presented to me in advance.

Berlin, 27 March 1942.

The High Commissioner for the Four-Year-Pl

Goering

Reich Marshal.

H0816-0055

C O P Y

of Document 407-PS (II) (USA 226)

(Teletype message concerning difficulties arising in connection with compulsory labor service in the former Soviet regions.)

H0816-0056

Teletype

10 March 1943

General Plenipotentiary for

Labor Employment, 760/43

To the Fuehrer,

Headquarters of the Fuehrer.

With urgent request for immediate personal presentation to the Fuehrer and for a decision.

Re: Difficulties in connection with compulsory labor service arising in the former Soviet regions.

My Fuehrer.

Please rest assured that the employment for labor is pushed on by me with fanatical determination, but also with regard to and consideration for the economi and technical as well as human necessities and actual conditions.

The replacements for soldiers to be released and the increase in armament programs with newly needed manpower can and shall be achieved, despite the fact that just in the last two winter months the greatest difficulties had to be overcome. Nevertheless, in January and February alone 258.000 foreign workers have been added to our war economy even though the transports from the East fell off almost entirely. The employment of German men and women is in full swing.

Since the difficulties of these winter months seem to be disappearing more and more, the transports from the East can again be fully resumed on the basis of the preparations I have made.

H0816-0057

For even if the output of work of German men and women, who volunteered is an outstanding one one cannot neglect to employ the strongest and most efficient foreigners used to work in heavy industry. Unfortunately some Commanders-in-Chief in the East have prohibited the compulsory employment of men and women in the conquered Soviet regions on political grounds - as told to me by Gauleiter Koch.

My Fuehrer, I request of you, in order to fulfill my task, to rescind those orders. I think it inconceivable that the former Soviet population should enjoy greater consideration than our own German people whom I had to burden at present with the most drastic measures, too. If in the occupied territories compulsory labor and forced employment of workers is no longer possible, then the German war economy and agriculture will also be unable to solve the problems in full measure. I personally am of the opinion that our army leaders should under no circumstances pay any attention to the Bolshevist propaganda of atrocities and lies of the partisans. Surely the generals must have the greatest interest in the scheduled replacements for the troops.

I permit myself to point out that hundreds of thousands of excellent workers who are now marching to the front as soldiers, cannot possibly be replaced completely by untrained German women, even if they are of the best will. For this reason I must be able to employ people from the Eastern territories.

H0816-0058

I can personally report that all foreign nationals employed here are treated, fed, sheltered and even clad by us humanely, blamelessly and correctly. On the basis of my own personal service in foreign lands I am so bold as to state that never before in the world were foreign workers treated so decently as now by the German nation in the toughest of all wars.

May I request therefore, my Fuehrer, that you recind all orders against compulsory labor duty of foreign working men and women and to kindly inform me whether my afore-mentioned interpretation of my duties is still correct.

I should also like to request permission to report to you personally abou important points in labor employment at the beginning of next week, perha Tuesday.

Always your grateful, loyal and obedient

(Sign.) Fritz Sauckel

H0816-0059

Excerpt

of F 665 (RF 411)

Memorandum 69/2 "Action against Partisan Bands" dated 6 May 1944

H0816-0060

Only for Service Use

(Stamp)

Action against Partisan Bands.

(Page 1) (Valid for all arms of the service)

of 6 May 1944

(Page 2) High Cpmmand of the Wehrmacht

No, 03268/44 - Wehrmacht Operations Staff / Operations

Fuehrer H.Q. the 6 May 1944.

The memorandum 69/2 "Action against Partisan Bands" is to come into force for the Wehrmacht as of 1 April 1944. The memorandu (only for service use) 69/1 "Combat Directive for Action against Partisan Bands in the East" (OKW 1216/42 Wehrmacht Operations Staff/Operations of 11 November 1942) is thus abrogated.

The Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmaht.

By order

Sign: Jodl

(Stamp)

This is a secret matter. Misuse is subject to punishment.

H0816-0061

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H0816-0062

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(Page 4) Preliminary remark.

The memorandum concerning "Action against Partisan Bands" is to provide the units of the Wehrmacht and their commands, which are up against the task of combating the partisan bands, with generally valid and reliable principles, practical experiences and suggestions.

It is valid for all arms of the service as well as for all organizations (Reich Labor Service, Organization Todt etc.) employed in the occupied territories.

.....

(Pages 8/9 7 . . . . . .

a) . . . . . .

b) . . . . . .

H0816-0063

The bands treat their victims with unsurpassable cruelty. Those who fall int their hands must expect a terrible death. The mutilation of the wounded or fallen is a general rule. All those who fight against the bands must know this and must be hard.

. . . . .

(Page 11) 10. . . .

A further strategem is disguise.

The gang members used for reconnaissance or requisitioning often wear Germa police uniforms, Wehrmacht uniforms or Waffen-SS uniforms. Certain banditsare often disguised as women,too. The bands show record skill in camouflagir especially when it comes to hiding themselves. Thus, bandits have been foun standing in water up to their mouths, their heads camouflaged with clumps o grass, whilst others were almost entirely buried in the ground.

(Page 12) 14. The bands have no common uniform.

Apart from civilian clothes they use every imaginable uniform belonging eit to their friends or their foes. They supplement their stock of uniforms through surprise raids,

. . . . .

(Page 10) 16. In order to be able to keep themselves, the bands must have either absolute sovereignity over the area they live in or else the support of the population. Tolerance is the first step to support.

H0816-0064

But very often the collaboration between the population and partisan bands goes much further. Some parts of the population, without giving up their occupation of peasant or artisan, participate from time to time or occasionally in the fights of the bands, or provide the bands with assistance, e.g. as scout couriers or agents. It also happens that bandits received temporary leave from their bands for the purpose of attending to their profession. In case of need they are called back to service with the bands.

. . . . . .

(Page 69) . . . . . .

157. The attitude of the population is of great importance in combating partisan bands. Among a population who is on friendly terms with us, bands are not able to exist for long. Besides other facts, the delivery outputs allow us to draw conclusions as to the attitude of the population. The intelligence chief must be heard on this subject. By just treatment, by a planned and active economy as well as by thorough and appropriate enlightening, the administration must see to it that the population be on the right terms with us. The aim must be: The peasants themselves shall defend their property against the bandits, for which purpose they can be supplied by us with weapons and technical means after they have proved their reliability.

. . . . . .

(Page 71) 161 . . . . , Collective measures against

H0816-0065

the inhabitants of entire villages (including the burning down of small communities)can only be ordered in exceptional cases and exclusively by Division Commanders or SS and Police Leaders.

162. The evacuation of villages is appropriate, if partisan band helpers are fo in a village over and over again. In such cases it is important that forces be available.to carry out and maintain the evacuation in good order. The decision rests with Division Commanders and SS and Police Leaders.

163. As a matter of principle,all those bandits must be considered as prisoners of war who are captured in combat wearing enemy uniform or civilian clothes or who surrender in combat. The same is valid for all persons who are found in the immediate combat area and who are to be considered as band helpers even if it cannot be proved that they participated in any combat activity. Bandits in German uniform or in uniform of an allied power must shot after being carefully examined, if they have been captured in combat. Deserters to the enemy, regardless of their clothes must, as a matter of principle, be well treated. The bands should know of this.

(Page 73) 166. If an area is to be kept pacified, the population must be to keep what it needs for its own subsistance and for the further cultivati of the soil. The quantity of

H0816-0066

agricultural products which must be seized in this case is determined by the Agricultural Administration. In this instance consideration must be given to how the population hitherto filled its delivery quota.

. . . . .

H0816-0067

Excerpt from Document USSR - 119

9./Pol.15 High Command September 27th, 194

Report

of the pacification action carried out in the village of Borysowka in the period from 22 September to 26 September 1942.

1.) Assignment: The gang-infested village of Borysowka is to be destroyed by the 9th Company.

2.) Forces employed: 2 platoons of the 9th/Pol.15, 1 platoon of Constabulary (mot.16) and 1 platoon of Anti-Tank Artillery from Bor za-Kartuska.

. . . . . .

(signed) K a s p e r

Captain and Company Chief.

H0816-0068

C o p y

of the Document USSR - 128

H0816-0069

Teletype

Message Center of the

Higher SS- and Police-Leader East

To

The Governor General

Reich Minister Dr. Frank

in Cracow

Warsaw No. 13265 11 October 1944 - 10.40.- He -

Subject: New Policy for Poland.

With reference to the visit of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach to the Reich Fuehrer of the SS I report as follows:

1) General Bor declared that for the duration of the war he would suspend all political activities and that he considers himself merely as a prisoner of war. Owing to this declaration, there was no longer any reception of General Bor by the Reich Fuehrer of the SS.

2) Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach has received the new assignment to pacify Warsaw, that is, to raze Warsaw to the ground while the war is still going on insofar as this is not contrary to military necessities for fortifications. Before leaving, all raw materials, all textiles and all furniture are to be removed from Warsaw. The bulk of the work is to be carried out by the civil administration.

I inform you of this, as the new Fuehrer order concerning the levelling of Warsaw is of the greatest importance for the future of our new policy in Poland.

The Governor of the District of Warsaw

at present Sochaczew

signed: Dr. Fischer

H0816-0070

Excerpt

from Document 1807 PS (GB 227)

(Excerpt from the Diary of the Armed Forces Operations Staff)

H0816-0071

Entry of June 12, 1942.

.....

German Military Police disarmed and arrested an Ustascha-Company because of atrocities committed against the civilian population in East Bosnia. The Fuehrer did not approve of this measure which was taken by order of the Commander of the 708th Division....."

H0816-0072

Excerpt

from Document EC - 3 (USA 318)

Pages 1 and 4.

H0816-0073

Page 1

Copy to: Liaison Office.

High Command of the Wehrmacht

of the Army.

Top Secret

"Notes on Economics"

Copy to V.P. 7191/41 g Rs

The Reichsmarshal

of the

Greater German Reich

Berlin, April 29th
194[illegible]

Top Secret

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Army

General Field Marshal von Brauchitsch

,..... My instructions which extend to all branches of economy including food and agriculture, are directed over the operations staff directly at the economy staff which was set up by it at my orders, and headed by Lieutenant General Schubert, and to the further appointed economy agencies .....

Page 4

Liaison Staff of the OKW/Economic Armament Office

with the Reichsmarschal

Place of Origin.Oct.31,

Top Secret.

References Order of the Chief of the Economic Armament Office.

in the OKW on July 9,1941.

Notes on Econonics.

concluded October 31, 41.

..... On the whole, one must start from the fact that the Russians mostly succeeded in dismantling the machines, but in loading them on the trains

H0816-0074

they did not take everything with them, the transports got stuck, whole trains were destroyed again and again by German flyers or were otherwise destroyed.

All this, of course, is greatly hampering the removal of the machinery which was intended for rebuilding in other places. Naturally, there are exceptions. As regards the Donez-territory one can only see that it has been evacuated. . . . . .

Sign: Signature.

- - - - - - - -

H0816-0075

USSR 13

Copy from a copy

The Reichsmarshal of the
Greater German Reich
High Commissioner for the
Four-Year-Plan
Staff of Economic Management for the East
V.P. 11089/I

Berlin 6 September 1941
Leipzigerstr.3.

Re.: Inspector for the Seizure and Use of Raw Materials.

1) The tasks of seizing and transporting raw materials essential to the war effort from the occupied Western territories are nearing their conclusion. So far as additional measures are concerned, those may be carried out by local agencies. Thus the commission given to Lt. General Witting as "Inspector for the Seizure and Use of Raw Materials in Belgium and France" by my decrees of 2 July 1940 - V.P. 11036/I-and of 10 October 1940 - V.P. 16934-is hereby cancelled as of 10 September 1941.

2) The war situation warrants that the stocks of raw materials found in the newly occupied Eastern territories should be utilized with the utmost speed by the German war economy. The "Directives for Economic Management in the Occupied Eastern Territories"(Gruene Mappe) are authoritative. Accordingly, the Economic Staff for the East is responsible to me for the seizure and transportation of the raw material stock in those regions which are under military administration. Also in those regions which are going to be under civilian administration, the seizure and transportation of stocks of raw materials will be, until further notice, the task of the Economic Staff for the East, as ordered by me in the decree of 18 June 1941 - V.P. 11604 - using the services of the previously established agencies for that purpose.

The jurisdiction and responsibility of military and civilian agencies handling raw materials problems will continue without restriction also in the future. The dame applies to the task assigned to Captain of the Cavalry Schu in the particular field of confiscating old metals and scrap iron, according to the decree of 9 July 1941 - V.P. 10382/4.

3. The vastness of Russian territory and the necessity to coordinate the transportation of raw materials with the overall transport needs, requires a uniform organization in the field of seizure, transportation as well as of the local utilization of raw mater I assign therefore Lt. General Witting as

"Inspector General for the Confiscation and Utilizat of Raw Materials in the Occupied Eastern Territorie

The Inspector General's field of work extents over the entire occupied area of the USSR, regardless of whether under militar of civilian administration, but excluding the region of Bialis and the district of/Galizia of the Government General. Technicall the field of work of the Inspector General covers all raw materials with the exception of minerals.

The office of the Inspector General is in Berlin.

According to my instructions the Inspector General has to carry out the following tasks:

a) To sheck on all work done by all military and civilian agencies in regard to confiscation and transportation of raw materials.

b) To observe that the use of locally needed raw materials

H0816-0077

in the occupied regions be kept down to the most essential quantities, to be determined by me through the Reich Ministry of Economics.

c) To organize uniformly the work of all agencies connected the seizure and transportation of raw materials and to regulate the order of transportation. The general list of priorit for transportation of raw materials will be established by me on suggestions from the Reich Ministry of Economics and from the High Command of the Wehrmacht.

4) I reserve for myself the right to delegate additional special commissions to the Inspector General.

The Inspector General may currently supplement his staff wit experts for particular problems, put at his disposal by the Reich Minister of Economics. All military and civilian agenc have to assist the Inspector General and his representatives extensively in the execution of his tasks, giving him all information desired.

The Inspector General will report to me the results of his work at about 4 week - intervals.

Sign. Goering.

Distribution

a) Reich Minister of Economics

b) High Command of the Wehrmacht

- Defense Economy and Armament Office -

d) Staff of Economic Management for the East.

H0816-0078

d) Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

e) Reich Minister for Armaments and Munitions.

f) Military Commander in France.

g) Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France.

h) Reich Commissar for the Ostland.

i) Reich Commissar for the Ukraine.

- - - - - - - -

I am transmitting the copy for your information, following my circular of 2 July 1940 - V.P. 11045/I - and of 16 October 1940 - V.P. 16934/I - . It is an urgent task of Lt. General Witting in the occupied Eastern territories to insis that all seized raw materials be added to the planned economy of raw materials in the Reich and that self-authorized interferences from individual subordinate agencies cease.

Sign: Goering

Countersigned:

(Signature)

Administrative Secretary

H0816-0079

C O P Y

of Document EC - 317

(U.S.A. 786)

H0816-0080

Top Secret

Enclosure No.2

The Reichsmarshal of the
Greater German Reich
High Commissioner for the
Four-Year-Plan
Economic Operations Staff
for the East
V.P. 11 207/6/3 Top Secret
Economic Staff
Received 8.9.43
Letter No.458/43 Top Secret

Berlin W.8
7 Sept. 43
Leipzigerstr.3
Top Secret !
40 copies
13th copy
8 additional copies
2nd additional copy

Re: Removal of Crops and Destruction of Production Facilities of the Farming and Food Industries in Parts of the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Upon instruction of the Fuehrer, I order:

I. In regions east of the line established by the Military Command the following measures have to be carried out, sector by sector, according to the given military situation. The sectors are determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the army groups.

1.) All agricultural products, rolling stock and machines have to be removed from farms and food producing enterprises.

2.) The food processing and manufacturing enterprises have to be destroyed.

3.) The foundations of agricultural production, particularly plants and installations (warehouses etc.) of the organizations engaged in collecting food have to be destroyed.

4.) The population engaged in the farming and food industries has to be transferred to areas west of the established line.

II. The Chief of the Economic Staff for the East, General of the Infantry Stapf, has been appointed to control those measures as representative of the Staff of Economic Management.

H0816-0081

Their execution is carried out under the responsibility of the offices of the Military Command, which are bound to the technical directives of the/corresponding sections of the economic offices.

III. General Stapf in fulfilling his task is bound to the instructions of State Secretary Backe, the head of my division for nutrition. In order to fulfil his task and to receive the transported goods, he is entitled to issue binding instructions to all military and non-military agencies in the occupied territories and in the German area of operations.

Sign. Goering

Countersigned:

(Sign.) Schwinge

Ministerialregistrator

Countersigned:

signature

Lieutenant

H0816-0082

E X C E R P T

from: Document USSR 180

Notes of Speech

for State Secretary

K o e r n e r

Pages 1 - 2

H0816-0083

Pages 1-2

Berlin, 3 December 1943

Subject: 1.) Economic Administration in the Occupied Eastern Territories.

2.) General Economic Staff for the Occupied Territories.

. . . . . .

I. With regard to the proposals of Minister Rosenberg, the following is to be noted:

1.) Minister Rosenberg proceeds from the point of view that according to the wishes of the Fuehrer, and even in the operations area, the soldiers should confine themselves, to their battle duties, and that they should, on the other hand, leave matters of administration and economy to the various offices of the civilian administration. This leads Rosenberg to demand that the Economic Staff East which is organized along military lines with all its groups disappear as fast as possible.

With reference to this point is must be noted first of all that in the Economic Staff East and its groups the soldier is not concerned with economy, - which would certainly be wrong, - but a civilian economy avails itself of a military form of organization, in order to have more authority towards soldiers in that sector where the laws of the front give the soldier his greatest power, and that is in the operations area. This civilian economy, the Economic Staff East, is a number of combined economic departments for the economic administration of the operations areas in the East.

It may be regrettable, that in the operations area the man in civilian dress or in the uniform of the civilian administration can only succeed with soldiers in the desired and necessary manner, and this is true from the general to the private, if he is high up, or has at least a very powerful personality. But it is so, and because this is the case the military form of organization was chosen, so that in the interests of the entire war leadership

H0816-0084

the maximum results can be derived from the industrial power of the operations area with the aid of the troops and for the benefit of both the front and the homeland.

In order to insure above this/a smooth cooperation of the liaison groups of the Economic Staff East by linking them up with the troops, the economic inspector was made at the same time economic adviser to an Army Group.

Therefore, the economic adviser with the Army Group is also no economic soldier, but a uniformed liaison man working with civilian experts as liaison between the troops and industry.

.....

H0816-0085

Document Mil 17

E X C E R P T

from Document 155 - PS

Pages 1, 2 and 5

C O P Y

Headquarters OKH, 30.9.1942

OKH

General Staff of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff.

File Number, Section K, Administration,(Administration)

No. II/11 564 / 42

Subject: Commitment of Special Groups of the "Einsatzstab" of Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Territories.

I. Tasks:

With the decree of the 1st March 1942, the Fuehrer has charged Reichsleiter Rosenberg, in his position as "Commissioner for the Supervision of the Entire Spiritual and Ideological Schooling and Education of the NSDAP" with the spiritual combating of Jews and Freemasons as well as the ideological enemi of National-Socialism who are united with them, all of whom are the originators of this war. The spiritual combating of these powers according to plan has been declared by the Fuehre to be essential to the war effort. For this reason, the Fuehre has ordered among other things, that in the occupied Eastern territories standing under a military administration and in those occupied Eastern territories which are under a civiliam administration (to which the Government General does not belong) the "Einsatzstab of Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Territories" shall have the following rights: -

a) to search through any libraries, archives, lodges and other ideological and cultural establishments of all kinds for suitable material to help it accomplish its task and to have such material confiscated.

b) to have confiscated cultural treasures which are owned by Jews or which are in their possession, or treasures which are ownerless, or the ownership of which is uncertain.

H0816-0086

The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories establish on 12. 6. 1942 in his ministry a "Central Office for the Seizing and safekeeping of Cultural Treasures in the Occupied Eastern Territories". This office also uses the "Einsatzstab of the Reich leiter Rosenberg for the Occupied Territories" for the carrying out of its measures. Apart from exceptional cases where the securing of endangered cultural treasures is urgent, endeavors will be made to leave things where they are for the time being. On this point, an agreement has been reached between the OKH, Gen Staff of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, and the "Einsatzstab" of Reichsleiter Rosenberg, according to which:

d) such cultural treasures as do not come under b), (especially museum treasures) should be salvaged or put in a safe plaee in the operations area in the East, in order to preserve them from damage and destruction.

. . . . .

Page 5

. . . . .

IV. Independent of the duties of the Special Groups of Reichsleiter Rosenberg according to paragraph I a, b, c, the troops and all military offices in the operations area are ordered again to spar valuable munuments as far as possible, and to preserve them from damage and destruction.

Especially in the occupied Eastern territories, where, in contrast to the West and South-East, no special units were appo ed by the OKH/ General Staff of the Army/Deputy Chief of Staff, for the preservation of art treasures, the provisional salvaging cultural treasures, museums etc. through the troops and military offices is of special importance. The Special Groups of Reichsleiter Rosenberg are to be informed, so that the treasures can be handed over to them.

H0816-0087

H0816-0088

Excerpt

from Document EC-347 (USA 320)

Pages 39 and 202

H0816-0089

Economic Operations Staff East
(OKW/EconomicOffice/Z1/II Nr. 6250/42 secret)

Secret

Directives

for the Control of the Economy

in the Newly Occupied Eastern Territories.

Page 39

Part II

Operational Directives together with the Basic Instructions and Decrees of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, and for the Eastern Territories under Civil Administration.

Page 202

J. Supply of the Civilian Population in the Occupied Eastern Territories.

(Special instructions of the Economic Staff East of 4 November 1941)

By abrogation of the "Special Instruction" Nr. 31 of the We Staff East/Fue/Ia Nr. 3584/41 of 4 September 1941 the following measures have been ordered for the supply of the civilian population in the occupied Eastern territories with the exception of the three Baltic border states.
The Reich commissioners for the Ukraine and the"Ostland"will proceed accordingly within their areas of jurisdiction, the latter only for the former Russian and Polish territories.

Supply of the Civilian Population.

Ruthless plundering and destruction by the Bolshevists have deeply affected the economic life and the traffic in the occupied Eastern territories.
Distress and misery are the inevitable results for the native population,

H0816-0090

especially in the large cities. The responsibility for this lies entirely with the Soviet rulers who gave the orders for such senseless destruction.

.....

By orders

Dr. Musset

H0816-0091

Excerpt

from Doc. USSR - 115

Pages 1-2

H0816-0092

Teletype message

Pages 1 and 2

KR

(A) 2371

17 Copies

.....copy

OK 2686/43

6/9 43.

Top secret!

For C.O. only

To be handled by

officers only.

Army Group A - 1st copy.

In order to make units available for other tasks, I decided to evacuate the Kuban bridge-head and to withdraw the 17th. Army over the straits of Kertsch back to the Crimea.

.....

.....

2) Destructions during the Evacuation:

a) All installations, possibilities of accomodation, roads, important constructions, and barrages etc., which may be useful for the enemy, must be effectively destroyed.

b) all railways and military railways must be dismantled or completely destroyed.

c) all corduroy roads which have been built are to be rendered useless and removed.

d) The installations for the drilling of oil in the Kuban bridge-head must be completely destroyed.

e) The harbour of Noworossijsk must be destroyed and infested in such a way that its utilization by the Russian fleet is rendered impossible for a long time.

f) The destruction includes also a large-scale infesting with mines, time-bombs, etc.

H0816-0093

g) The enemy must take over a country which for a long time will be completely useless, uninhabitable, and barren, where for months and months mine explosions will still occur.

.....

Signed: Adolf Hitler

OKH/Gen.Staff of the Army/Operations Section (Roman I?A)

No. 430 586/43 Top Secret

for C.O. only

Countersigned

Signed: Signature

H0816-0094

E X C E R P T

from Document USSR - 168 Pages 1 - 5

Page 1:

Infantry Rgt. 512

Intelligence Section

Rgt. Command Post, 10 October 1941
Prilepy
Out: 0700 hours.

Regimental Order.

for the Taking up of the Winter Position (Part I)

. . . .

Page 5:

. . . .

13.) In order to bring about complete destruction, all houses must be burned down; for this purpose and especially in the case of stone houses/they must first be filled with straw, existing stone buildings must be blown up, and especially all existing cellars must be destroyed. This measure which established a desert zone is of decisive importance for winter warfare and must therefore be ruthlessly and thoroughly prepared and carried out.

14.) For the improvement of the winter quarters which are to be occupied, I authorize any equipment to /be taken from the localities which are to be destroyed, as far as it cannot be taken along by the inhabitants, for example fuel, window panes, nails, pans, pots, lamps, chairs, buckets, stable equipment, ropes, sacks, food (onions, spices, cucumbers, potatoes, millet). Cattle are to be taken along against payment . . . . . .

H0816-0095

Filed August 21, 1946

Doc. Mil. 19.

Excerpt

from the Wehrmacht Report of 18 May 1940.

Fuehrer HQ. 18 May 1940.

The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

. . . . . .

In Northern Belgium the outside belt of the fortifications of Antwerp was successfully broken through in two places. As was already announced yesterday in a special communiqué, Mecheln and Loewen were taken after hard fighting, Bruessels, on the contrary, handed over by the mayor, to our troops when they entered without any fighting.

The enemy is withdrawing from the Dyle-position and being pursued.

. . . . . .

- - - - - -

H0816-0096

E X C E R P T

From Document RF-413

Pages 1 - 2

H0816-0097

Pages 1 and 2:

J. Ba / L. Bc

Seen: The Chief of Section

sigd: illegible

French Republic

General Directorate of the State Police
9th Regional Brigade of the
Mobile Police, Marseilles

Marseilles, 14 October 1944

No. 13779 BR - R EG.

Forwarded to:
The Divisional Commissioner
Chief of the Regional Mobile Police.

Marseilles, 17 October 1944
The Chief Commissioner
Chief of the Regional Security Police.

To the Chief Commissioner
Chief of the 9th Mobile Police Brigade
Marseille

Subject: Preliminary Report on the Evacuation and Destruction of the Old Harbor District of Marseilles.

.....

Description of the Facts

The operation lasted all night and was carried out by 8000 policemen in uniform (Regional National Guard/(Mobile) Reserve Groups), constabulary forces and by the Security Police as well as by 1100 police inspectors from different regions of the Southern zone and from Paris who came for reinforcement. In the night of January 23 to 24 also a German police regiment was placed behind the French police blocks in order to prevent occasional incidents.....

H0816-0098

Excerpt

from Doc. EC 338, USSR - 356

(Directives for the Treatment of Soviet Prisoners of War)

Pages 1 - 2 .

H0816-0099

Berlin, September 15, 1941

Page 1. S e c r e t !

Amt Foreign Counter Intelligence

No. 9731 secret, Chief of Foreign Counter Intelligence.

F XVI, El

To be submitted to the Chief of OKW

Notes for a Report.

Subject: Instructions for the Treatment of Soviet Prisoners of War.

Reference: 2 f 24.11 AWA/Pris. of war (I.) No. 3058/41 secret of Sept. 8, 41.

I. 1. The legal aspect of the case is the following:

The Treaty of Geneva concerning prisoners of war is not valid between Germany and the USSR, therefore only the principles of international law are effective regarding the treatment of prisoners of war. Since the 18th century these principles have been fixed to mean that being a prisoner of war is neither retaliation nor punishment, but simply a state of custody with the only purpose to stop the prisoners of war from further fighting. This principle developed in conjunction with the view recognized on the part of all armies that it is contrary to all military conception to kill or injure defenseless people; it is also in the interest of all belligerents to know that their own soldiers, when captured, are protected against mistreatment.-

To be submitted to the Chief of AWA.

.....

H0816-0100

C o p y

of Document USSR - 422

(Sheltering of Soviet Prisoners of War)

H0816-0101

Chief of Army Equipment and Commander of the Replacement Training Army

Berlin, October 17, 1941

63 v 12 Ag. VII/V 6 Ia
6680/41

To
The Deputy of Gen. Kdr. I to XIII,XVII,XVIII,XX,XXI,
The Administrations of Military Corps Areas I -XIII,XVII,XVIII,XX,
OKW. - Div. Prisoners of War
AHA/S In,
V 3, V 4,V 7,
V 2 (k), V 2 (IV), V 2 (V).

Re: Sheltering Soviet Prisoners of War.

At the conference which took place on September 19, 1941, at the office of the Chief of Army Equipment and Commander of the Replacement Training Army (V 6) it was stated that by installing several layers of bunks in place of bedsteads a R.D-barrack could be made to house 150 prisoners and a massive -barrack built according to the design for camps for Soviet prisoners could house 840 prisoners as a permanent shelter.

Moreover, during a recent camp inspection it was determined that in case of an emergency it would be possible by removing the partition walls and bedsteads or bunks respectively, to utilize an R.D-barrack for 300 prisoners; the prisoners must lie on the floor on straw or something of that sort.

Similarly, by removing the bedsteads or bunks in the massive -barracks built according to the design for camps for Soviet prisoners of war, 1200 prisoners could be sheltered in the massive -barracks, and in those built according to the design of H.Dv. 38/12, 900 prisoners could be sheltered. The removal of the partition walls in massive -barracks is out of the question.

H0816-0102

This kind of sheltering is an emergency measure and does not represent a permanent condition. However, it is preferable to lying in the open, in earth holes or in earth huts. If the influx of Soviet prisoners of war is strong, this kind of shelter is to be used in case of emergency until sufficient housing can be secured.

By order

sign. S c h u l z e

By

sign. Signature

Amtsrat

Distribution: L.O. A.O. A.E.

Countersigned

sign. Signature

Captain and Adjutant

H0816-0103

EXCERPT

of Doc. USSR. 426

(Memorandum No. 8)

The Commandant
of
Stalag 318 (VIIIF)

Lamsdorf, 7 May 1942

Memorandum No. 8

for the Employment of Soviet Prisoners of War.

Measures

for the Building-up of Full Working Capacity.

Soviet Prisoners of war, are almost without exception in a st of serious under-nourishment, which for the time being does not yet enable them to do their work normally. But it is in the interests of economy that only Soviet PWs who are fully able to work should be employed. PWs who are not fully able to work only delay the process of production and lead to work stoppages and to a decrease in production figures.It is necess therefore, to exhaust all the possible appropriate means/ to impr their physical condition for upon this depends their capacity to work.

The quantity of the food rations themselves cannot be changed for the time being. But an increase in efficiency can be attai by a rational utilization of the Soviet PWs in accordance wit their physical needs. This can be done for example by dividin and distributing the principal hot meal in two parts,- at noo and in the evening-, by sharing out the bread ration for dist bution at each meal in addition to this by a frequent handing- out of hot drinks and in cases of diarrhoea by preventing the PWs from eating raw crops, waste food and other things which difficult to digest.

H0816-0104

H0816-0105

Excerpt

from Doc. USSR - 433

pages 1 - 2

(Stalag Order No.86)

H0816-0106

Page 2:

.....

9.) Leave for French PWs according to the Amendment to the Statute. ("Erleichterter Statut")

(A.E.)

The leave for French PWs according to the amendment of the statute can only be carried out if the PWs agree to take their leave. Thus, for applications in this respect the company must first ask the PW who is supposed to have leave, whether he desires to take it as a civilian.

If the PW agrees, the company must expressly note this when stating its point of view with respect to the application.

But in case of refusal the applications must not be forwarded to the Stalag.

.....

Page 3:

.....

11) Soviet Doctors (A.E.)

At present a certain number of Soviet doctors are available in the Stalag, who could be assigned if necessary to larger Soviet labor detachments for the medical supervision of their PWs.

In order to obtain a survey of the possibilities of utilizing these doctors, the battalions must report before the 12th of this month in what labor detachments the utilization of Soviet doctors would be possible and desirable

.....

Pages 3 - 4 :

13) Illustrated publications for Soviet PW's. (Wehrmacht Press-Russians) (OKW File No. 2 f 24.10. Wehrmacht Operations Staff / Wehrmacht Press (IV C 5) of 20 July 1943 Instruction No.6 for the officials in charge of the Wehrmacht Press.)

The publications "Time of Leisure" (In der Freizeit) (Russian edition - green), "Signal" and "After Work" (Nach der Arbeit) (Ukraine edition - blue) published by the "Vineta" publishing house, may be distributed as reward for good conduct and performance, since the edition is limited. The price of the copy is 0.25 RM It is to be suggested to the distributors to assume the expenses. The publications are published twice a month and are delivered to the armament commands (Ruestungskommandos) in the same waysas the propaganda pamphlets together with the PW newspapers. For propagandistic reasons the pamphlets are to be delivered until further notice against payment of 0.10 RM since experience has shown that pamphlets paid for are actually read.

In order to simplify the procedure the amount for the illustrated magazines and pamphlets must be collected monthly from the company by the armament command, and be sent by postal order through the accounting office of the company to section IIc/ Wehrmacht Press-Russians- Special Chief in Charge (Z) Heinze. The PW newspapers "Sarja" and "Nowa Doba" will continue to be distributed free of charge, however,with the distribution ratio 1:12. The propaganda officers with the battalion receive from Section II c - Wehrmacht Press-Russians, a German Translation of these papers.

H0816-0107

H0816-0108

Excerpt

from Doc. USSR-432

Pages 1 - 3

(Stalag Order No. 60)

H0816-0109

Pages 1 - 2:

.....

4) Procedure in Case of Shootings or serious Injuries of PW's (G.O.).

Any shooting or serious injury of a PW must be reported as particular occurence; moreover,in caseit concerns British, French, Belgian or American PW's, it must also be proceeded according toOKW File No. f 24.77 s/63 H PW Gen. (V/R) Nr. 14243/43 - see Stalag Order Nr. 23 of 26 March 1943, figure 5.

Without considering the nationality of a PW, the post - mortem examination or the dissection must be carried out according to Article 39 K St V - analogus to Fig. 5 of the Stalag Order Nr. 2 of 8 January 1943 - and the release of the body and the burial certificate must be immediately requested from the Divisional Court; particular attention is called to Article 39 Sect. 2 K St.V

Pages 2 - 3:

.....

6) Treatment of PW's Employed in PW-Labor Detachments (G.C.)

According to the investigations made here, the reason why a large number of PW's,especially Soviet PW's, flee from the PW Labor Detachments lies in the fact that the employers or their employees beat or punish unduly the PW's who, according to Article I Sect 1 Figure 6 WDStO come under military authority for punishment; with Soviet PW's employed individually as agricultural workers with farmers it was found that

H0816-0110

despite heavy work they are fed in an absolutely insufficient manner by their employers and have often to perform at the same time heavy and responsible work.

I make the chiefs of the labor-detachments and the agencies superior to them personally responsible for scrupulously following up all complaints submitted by the PW's, for bringing relief within their sphere of action and - in case it is not done - to make an immediate report of the facts.

H0816-0111

Excerpt

from Document USSR - 431

Page 2

(Instructional Pamphlet for the Guarding of Soviet Prisoners of War)

Page 2:

.....

5) Inspite of all severity and strictness and the ruthless enforcement of orders, the German soldiers are prohibited from acting arbitrarily or mistreating any one, above all from using black jacks, whips etc. That would be contrary to the dignity of a German soldier, as the bearer of arms.

.....

H0816-0112

E X C E R P T

from Document USSR - 424

(Stalag Order No. 44)

Pages 1 - 4

H0816-0113

Page 1:

.....

4) Charitable Gifts

The chief trustee in the Stalag for the distribution of charity gifts requests that his collaborators, employed in different labor detachments shou find the opportunity to call on him.

There is, therefore, no objection to persons entrusted with the distribution charity gifts being sent along with the gift transports to Lamsdorf for that purpose. In this connection attention is called to Stalag Order No.40/43 of 25-5-1943, figure 5.

.....

Pages 2 - 3:

.....

7) Walking Exercises of Prisoners of War (A.O) Commander of P W. VIII Diary No. 1259, Ref.5 of 2-6-1943.

In particular instances, when P.W's have no opportunity to get in the open because their place of work is located inside their shelters, they may be taken out for a walk in order to keep their working efficiency. Those walks must have the approval of the Stalag Commandant.

H0816-0114

Page 3:

.....

8) Rewarding a British P.W. and Praising the Entire Labor Detachment E 350: Zwittau (A.O.)

The Commander of P.W's in Breslau granted a reward of 20.00 RM to the British PW of the above mentioned labor detachment, who saw and immediately notified the commander of the detachment of a fire in the boiler room of the K. Mueller sawing mill in Zwittau and expressed his gratitude and praise to the entire detachment for their efficient and fearless conduct in fighting down the fire.

.....

Page 4:

.....

12) Guarding of French PW's.

(Collection of Orders of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, No.25, figure 342)

The guarding of French PW's living together with their wives represents difficulties, since the Wehrmacht is not entitled to search the closets and the property of the wives for hidden means of escape.

For removing these difficulties the police has to be called in individual cases.

26 August 1946

General Staff

Percy Ernst Schramm. Prof.Dr.,

DEF Camp 22
Regensburg
Cage 6 Baracks 26

H0816-0115

To Dr. Laternser

Palace of Justice, Nuernberg

Re - Ulmann Statement Concerning Testimony given by Major General Schreiber of the Medical Corps. Regarding Bacteriological Warfare.

1. I am familiar with the files of the Wehrmacht Operations Staff dated 1 January 1943 - 20 April 1945. I clearly recall that I received a special envelope containing a document which stated that the Fuehrer had forbidden that preparations of any kind be made for the active conduct of bacteriological warfare. Only such research was admitted which served the purpose of being able to take defensive measures, should the enemy undertake such warfare.

This happened in 1943, presumably in the first half of that year.

I believe hat this directive was repeated, but I am not quite sure of that. The matter was presumably not handled by our Staff Section, perhaps it was in the Organization Section located in Potsdam-Eiche (therefore the special envelope?). The chief of this section, however, Colonel of the General Staff Reichssner, was one of the victims of 20 July 1944.

If a different directive had been issued at a later date, I would have been the one to get it, and I would have remembered it - just as I recall the above mentioned one which I remember because I said to myself: "Now our conscience is clear in this respect."

H0816-0116

2. The facts concerning gas warfare are known to you and the Court respectively. It was never planned to initiate it. The deliberations in the course of the years always led to be conclusion that alone for tactical, material and other reasons it was not advisable to start a gas war. It never got beyond the preparation for the moment when the enemy would change over to it. It is possible that the thought did come up in debate in connection with the destruction of Dresden and the consideration at that time to revoke the Geneva Concention. --
I don't know any details; however, if it did come up, it was immediately abandoned again.

3. If you want an affidavit about point 1), may I ask you to inform me through official sources, and also --- in case of my transfer, --- to my private adress: (20) Goettinger (Hannover), Herzbergerlandstrasse 66. in addition I would to have further information concerning the contents.

4. Did you receive, in the meantime, my War Historical Notes, which I sent to you via the Prison Office. They are square sheets, in chronological order: 1933- 45, designated in the letter as material for your plea. If you received them, please to Prof. Kraus; if not, please complain and keep after it! Material is irreplaceable!

With best regards

yours truly

P.E. SCHRAMM